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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications forwarded to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of *The Daily Press* should be
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 17TH, 1905.

It must have been a matter of great surprise to those who are aware of the thorny nature of the position which was assumed by France, as the Protector of Catholic Missions in China, that so prudent a nation as Germany should have even for a moment thought of following in her footsteps in this direction. It appears, however, that in consequence of the regrettable disagreements between France and the Vatican such a step was at one time seriously contemplated, and the astonishing announcement was made in some well-informed German organs that such a step was actually under contemplation. How far this was actually the case can be only known by those who are in the secrets of official life in Berlin; but, as might well have been anticipated, the idea was not long entertained, and Germany was too shrewdly to accept a position which has proved anything but a satisfactory one to France in the past. The *Cologne Gazette* in which the suggestion was originally thrown out went back (no doubt on a hint from headquarters) upon its somewhat hasty proposition that the Vatican might approach Germany on the subject of that country's assuming the position of temporal support of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and declared that Germany was unwilling to be saddled with any such responsibility. It is quite possible that this may have been the result of its being discovered that such an arrangement would not meet the views of the Vatican, which might naturally hesitate in accepting protection for its Mis-

sions of a nation which, though in part Catholic, is in the main Protestant, and, indeed, has generally been regarded as in the forefront of Protestantism. But how-
ever this may be, it is certain that no greater mistake could be made by Germany than to undertake any such task.

It may safely be assumed that France has long recognised that the position which she took up in this respect was a mistaken one. Whether regarded in a political or religious aspect, it was an anomaly and in its practical effects it has proved in every way disappointing. Its political effect was to arouse needless suspicions as to the designs of France, and to cause the Chinese officials, both local and central, to be even more averse to France than they were to foreign nations generally. France for many years was looked upon in China as the nation against whose designs for territorial acquisition it was specially necessary to guard, and there can be no doubt that this feeling was largely due to the position which she assumed as Protector of the Catholic Missions. On the other hand, the fact that they were specially protected made the Catholic Missions the special objects of opposition, and was rather a stumbling block in their way than assistance in their legitimate work. To what extent this feeling went and how dangerously it could be worked upon was shown by the Tientsin Massacre and by many other outbreaks of the same character. Much has been said as to the manner in which the Catholic Missions, by interfering in judicial and other like matters in which native converts were concerned, provoked the hostility which was manifested against them. That there was in some cases a want of discretion in such interference cannot be denied; but in fairness it must be admitted that there is room to doubt whether Catholic Missionaries erred more in this respect than any others. There are some cases in which it is so natural a thing for the head of a Mission in the interior to do what he can with the officials to protect one of his converts from what appears to him, and in many cases may be, a manifest injustice, that it could hardly be expected that at times some difficulties would not arise between Missionaries and the Chinese local officials; and that the latter, more so, would take their revenge by stirring up popular feeling in their districts against those who in their opinion, were unwarrantably interfering with them. In many instances this was all that could be charged against Catholic in common with other Missionaries in the interior. But the subject naturally became more acute when it was known and probably pretty plainly intimated that the power of the nearest French Consul or Consul General would be invoked if the local authorities did not listen to missionary protests; and this is actually the position which it is attempted to uphold under the French protectorate of Catholic Missions generally. Many years ago, when the first Chinese Minister went to Italy, he took the opportunity of suggesting that Italy instead of France should be the Protector of Catholics in China. The suggestion came to nothing, but the fact that it was made shows how opposed the Chinese were to the assumption of such a position by France. It was one which apparently suited her at the time when it was taken up, but certainly it has proved anything but satisfactory in its working, and if the recent raising of this question leads to the abolition of what is an anomalous attitude, it will be a subject for congratulation both politically and in the true interests of Missionary enterprise. So long as such an attitude is assumed by any nation the Chinese will continue to regard Missions as being essentially political and will be disposed to oppose them accordingly. It is, therefore, to the interests alike of diplomacy and of missionary enterprise that an end should be put to such an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Such considerations, as these were probably brought before the German officials after the first somewhat hasty suggestion—that Germany should seek to be appointed as Protector of Catholic Missions in China; and it is not difficult to understand that the *Cologne Gazette* should find it desirable to retreat from a position which it had taken up too enthusiastically, and apparently without any adequate knowledge of the facts. It is, however, perhaps going a little too far for that paper to question the right of France to such a position, seeing that the Chinese have acquiesced in it now for more than thirty years. Such a question might be raised by China if she sees fit, but it does not concern other nations with

sufficient directness to make it necessary for them to protest. The protectorate of Missions does not, as appears to be assumed, in any way interfere with the principle that German subjects in China are under the jurisdiction of their own authorities. Had that been the case, it would certainly have been challenged long ago.

Mr. J. F. Boulton has been appointed to act as Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. P. N. H. Jones.

During H. E. Major-General Villiers Hatton's absence from the Colony on leave, Colonel C. H. Darling, R.E., C.B.E., will be in command of the troops.

The rate of postage on letters from Hong-kong and British Postal Agencies in China to Australia is now four cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Government notification No. 830 of the 20th December, 1904, declaring Brazil to be a country which grants bounties on the production or export of sugar, is cancelled.

We understand that the Russo-Chinese Bank will change its manager in Hongkong very soon. Mr. Ross Taylor, who has been Manager in Hongkong since the opening of the branch, is, we hear, going home on leave.

Mr. Hermann, of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, is going on sick leave, and Mr. Hugo Suter, the sub-manager, takes over the management of the Bank in Hongkong from to-day.

Mr. W. J. Saunders, who has been away on leave, returned to the Colony from Australia by the steamer *Empire* on the 13th instant, and resumes his post of Secretary to the Union Insurance Society of Canton to-day.

Pending the issue of an Exequatur, H.E. the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise provisionally, Mr. J. G. Gonzalez de Bernedo as Consul for Chili at Hongkong.

The proprietor of the Kio Shing theatre again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday to answer a charge of obstruction, caused by allowing spectators to stand about the gangways and wings of the theatre during the performance. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$50.

A Chinese comrade of Queen's Road West was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday with selling intoxicating liquor during prohibited hours. Defendant's defence was that his new folks were not ignorant of the law, but His Worship fined him \$10, and told him to see that they were instructed therein.

The programme of music to be performed by the band of the 119th Infantry on the New Parade Ground to-day (Monday), from 5 to 6.30 p.m., is as follows:
March....."The Hussars Come".....Ellenberg
Selection....."H.M.S. Pinafore".....Godfrey
Polka....."The Star of England".....Farrell
Valse....."Hansen's Dance".....Strass
Quadrille....."Fleete Burroughs".....Supple
Solo (Euphonium)....."Celia".....Jones

WORK FOR HONGKONG VAGRANTS.

The following regulations regarding the work at which vagrants are to be employed, have been made by the Governor in Council under Section 13 of the Vagrancy Ordinance 1897—
(1) Such work at an industrial trade, preferably the vagrant's usual trade, as the Superintendent shall prescribe; or (2) Picking not more than 14 lbs. of oakum a day; or (3) Crank labour, not exceeding 7,000 revolutions a day; or (4) Any other work of a hard bodily nature which the Governor shall from time to time approve.

2. A vagrant in the House of Detention shall not be employed in company with ordinary prisoners. He may be permitted to go out every day except on Sundays and other holidays, during such hours as the Superintendent may specify, for the purpose of seeking employment, provided that he has completed the work prescribed for that day.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.

The abstract of cases under cognizance of the Police Magistrate's Court during last year, published in the *Government Gazette*, shows that the total number of cases was 14,505, in which the total number of prisoners appeared before the Court 16,459 prisoners were convicted and punished were, males 13,129; females, 796, while 1,309 males and 210 females were discharged. 83 males and three females were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, while seven males were detained pending orders from H.E. the Governor. To keep the peace 122 males and 21 females were bound to be of good behaviour. Fifteen witnesses were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony, while the sentences against 75 males remained undecided. During the year 5,311 summonses for defendants and 93 summonses for witnesses were issued, also 21 writs for notices of rehearing. Warrants issued included 87 arrest, 2,436 search, 152 for entering gambling houses and 503 Magistrate's Orders, making the total number of writs issued 3,178.

From New Territory there were 351 cases, the total number of prisoners being 501. 385 males and 32 females were convicted and punished, while 71 males and 13 females were discharged, 20 males and six females were bound over to keep the peace, while 27 males were exposed in the stocks. Three witnesses, two males and one female, were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony. The total number of writs issued was 473, including 27 summonses for defendants, 436 search warrants and ten warrants for entering gaming houses.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

SERIOUS OUTLOOK AT SINGAPORE.

MURDEROUS CHINESE.

SINGAPORE, 16th July.

The Chinese secret societies are supporting the tram wreckers; and the life of Mr. Tandy, the tramway Manager, has been threatened. Hundreds of armed Sikhs are guarding the power station, and the lines at the various termini.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN'S PARDON.

Kobe, 15th July.

It is understood at Tokyo that Captain Bougouin, sentenced to imprisonment for espionage, is to be pardoned shortly.

This message, despatched at 3.10 on Saturday afternoon, was delayed by the Censor. That it was allowed to pass may be taken as indicative of the correctness of the Tokyo opinion. There were grave doubts of the distinguished Frenchman's guilt; and a pardon will be gratifying all round.

BRITISH HONOURS FOR ALLIES.

London, 16th July.

King Edward VII. has been pleased to honour Count Katsura with the "G.C.B." and Baron Komura with the "G.C.M.G."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY ROT.

TRAGIC STORY.

London, 16th July.

The Lithuanian troops have slaughtered a number of Cossacks under circumstances of tragic interest. Their victims were the men who executed a number of Lithuanian officers.

Some time ago, during the street riots, a Lithuanian regiment was ordered to fire upon the populace. They refused to butcher helpless people; and at a subsequent trial, their officers were all sentenced to be shot.

A troop of Cossacks carried out the sentence. The Lithuanian rank and file were distracted by the fate of their officers; but, being kept under surveillance, bided their time.

On the first opportunity they rose and slaughtered the Cossacks. Reprials are believed to be inevitable.

WELSH COAL FIELD ACQUIRED BY GERMANS.

London, 16th July.

Some agitation is apparent in the Press since the announcement that a German syndicate has purchased six thousand acres in the Welsh coal fields.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

FIGHTING IN SAKHALIEN.

Tokyo, 15th July.

The Sakhalien Army reports that our army, pursuing the enemy, dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Blijineye (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th inst., and occupied both places. The enemy's main force retreated to a fortified position north-west of Dalineye where, with some field guns and machine guns, a stubborn resistance was offered. Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of the 12th inst. The enemy's losses are as yet unascertainable but are, probably, at least 150.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, 13th July.

The Paris Municipal Council has accepted an invitation from the London County Council to visit London in October.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, 13th July.

Russia has been given distinctly to understand that there can be no question of an armistice until the bases of peace are accepted.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE "IMPLACABLE."

London, 13th July.

Four more deaths have occurred from the explosion on H.M.S. *Implacable*.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT BREST.

London, 13th July.

The festivities and the good feeling at Brest induces the French newspapers to discuss the possibility of developing the *entente* into an alliance; they point out that the naval combination would be irresistible.

London, 14th July.

Admiral May and other British Naval officers were prominent at the great review at Longchamps on the occasion of the national holiday on the 14th instant. Sir Francis Bertie presented Admiral May to President Loubet. The Britons from the fleet at Brest likewise attended the review, and the marines and seamen created much international enthusiasm.

HONOURS.

London, 14th July.

General Count Katsura has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Baron Komura with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

London, 14th July.

In the debate on the army estimates, Mr. Forster, referring to Lord Roberts' remarks of the 11th instant, said that Lord Roberts' strong dictum required some modification. His examination of the subject had been rapid. A great improvement in the personnel and organisation of every branch of the army had taken place since 1903, and though there would be a great difficulty in finding drafts for India during the next two years, he was confident that we were on the road towards a satisfactory solution of Indian drafting, which was the great and unique problem of the army.

LORD ROBERTS AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Lord Roberts in a message to the country has once again sought to impress upon the people the paramount importance of taking up rifle shooting as a national pursuit, says the *Naval and Military Record*. As citizens look back upon the war in South Africa the stern fact is borne upon them that the country was totally unprepared for an emergency, and that, though we may perchance some day be engaged in a struggle of greater magnitude, upon the issue of which the destiny of the Empire may depend, little is being done to qualify the arms of Britain's people. A powerful foe, Mr. Balfour, as a result of the deliberations and conclusions of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has assured the country that there is no danger of an invasion of these islands as long as the Navy is strong and efficient. While this is a comfortable and perhaps correct theory we must not allow ourselves to remain under a sense of false security. It is conceivable that a longer campaign might be waged than the South African war, and another army might have to be improvised. In that event the response to the call to arms will be spontaneous as it has been in the past; but, as Lord Roberts says, "in the last resort the independence of a State depends not only on the willingness, but the ability of the nation as a whole to take up arms in self-defence." It is not enough to count on an untamed army of civilians being prepared for the field after the manner of the Boers, and before the issue is decided. We may not again be so fortunate as we were in South Africa. But even in the exceptionally favourable circumstances of the Boer campaign, as far as the raising of armies went, this country had to pay heavily for the hasty organisation of an army composed of men who had never previously handled a rifle. Lord Roberts asserts that this fact was the cause of many of the disasters that occurred in the later stages of the war, and tended materially to prolong military operations, with their pathos list of casualties and the enormous expenditure of money. Indeed, after revisiting South Africa and studying the important battlefields of the late war and those of 1883-81, Lord Roberts comes to the conclusion that "had our men been trained to shoot better most of the calamitous incidents which have to be deplored in connection with both these campaigns would never have occurred."

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of good shooting. Lord Roberts says it has become the all-important factor in war, and he endorses the opinion of the American authorities that "in estimating the military efficiency of a soldier, if we consider two points as a standard of perfection, at least eight of these points are in rifle shooting." Having arrived at that conclusion, the United States has started a scheme to furnish the requisite training of civilians. A national board for the promotion of rifle practice has been formed, which seeks to educate males over fifteen years of age to be expert rifle shots. By this means it is hoped that a million men in a few years will be equipped for battle. Some of our colonies are also introducing military training in the schools. England alone remains indifferent to the lessons of the war. The nation whose youths acquire skill in shooting has always been and always will be strong, and the neglect of military training makes a State correspondingly weak. We fear that the War-office must be held responsible in a measure for the discouragement of rifle shooting, though that department would willingly do more in the right direction were supply not restricted by the exigencies of finance. Lord Roberts, however, calls upon the people to take the matter up. He wants every youth to take the matter up as a hobby or a pursuit, and since it is dangerous to wait until Parliament makes physical training and rifle shooting compulsory in all schools and colleges this work must be voluntary.

A hundred thousand pounds—the cost of two torpedo destroyers—is all that is needed to put into operation a scheme which will enable the youths of the country to acquire experience in rifle shooting. It is a small sum to ask from the patriotic and well-to-do, and they should be a ready response to Lord Roberts' appeal.

LESSONS OF TSUSHIMA BATTLE.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON FUTURE DESIGN.

A correspondent of the *Naval and Military Record* writes:—
The sinking of certain of the Russian battleships by well-aimed gun fire has brought into view a weakness which, under certain conditions, is common to all battleships, though much greater in foreign vessels than our own, because of the greater steadiness of our vessels. We refer to the exposure of the unarmoured portion of the vessel's bottom when rolling in a sea-way. This point is unmistakably to the necessity for extending the side armour to a much greater depth under water, and just as the armour has in recent designs been made to taper towards and protect the bows, so in future designs it should be made to taper downwards to a much greater depth, so as to offer protection under conditions such as prevailed during the recent battle.

The repeated hitting of the coning towers of the Russians and the resultant doubts of several of the commanders, including the admiral second in command, seems to show that radical change is needed, both in design and arrangement of the very important fitting. The Russian towers suffered from the same defect as our own, though to a greater extent, namely, the very large all-round opening, and unarmoured crown, which offered free entrance to the fragments of bursting shells, with the above-mentioned disastrous results. In recent vessels all important fittings have been removed from the inside of our towers and now have a lower protected position in direct communication, but their inherent weakness still remains, and although, because of thickness, they are not liable to direct penetration their design is in every sense faulty, and as a matter of fact they are looked upon as death-traps, while more than one distinguished officer has stated that he would prefer to take his chance on the bridge. Therefore the design should take the form of the coning hoods of our torpedoes, and the attention of our designers should be directed at once to the necessity for an entirely new fitting embodying the fruits of the lessons of the recent battles.

The policy of our Admiralty, in continuing to build battleships and cruisers of larger dimensions than other Powers, in spite of much adverse criticism, is amply justified by the results of this battle, as it is only on vessels of large displacement that it is possible to secure steadiness of the gun-platform under varying sea conditions combined with an efficient main armament with adequate protection for it and the hull generally. In this respect our navy and our allies' stand unique, though other Powers, particularly the United States, are now following our lead, and a further large increase of displacement may be expected in future designs all round.

While giving due praise to the excellence of the marksmanship of our gallant allies, and a prominent place as a potent cause of the Russian debacle, we must not lose sight of the fact that the excessive top-weight carried by the latter on a comparatively small displacement, and on a light draught due to the large expenditure of coals which had taken place prior to the action, greatly contributed to the disaster. It is thought in a heavy gallop, their rolling under the strain of the gun-firing must have been very excessive, and hence, during the fiercest part of the action, their unprotected bottoms were struck again and again with destructive effect, while their steady platforms prevented them from returning an accurate fire.

The Japanese battleships, built from British designs and approximating to the Majestic and later types, as was expected, proved very steady in the sea-way, and so much of such steadiness is due to the keeping down of top-weights and general excellence of design, much is due also to the large bilge keels with which they and all our vessels are now fitted. It is considered, however, that the area of such keels should be increased, or extra ones fitted, even though such changes may slightly reduce the speed.

The failure of the supply of ammunition at the critical moment led to the surrender of several Russian ships, and this, too, was due either to inadequate amounts carried, or to wilful shooting, or both. This, no doubt, will not be lost sight of by our Admiralty, and the already liberal allowance of ammunition carried by our vessels will, we feel, be further increased if, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, it is considered necessary, which the recent saving of weight effected by the reduction of other stores carried will render such increase possible without increase of draught. In thus summarising the strength and weakness of certain features of existing designs, we do not lose sight of the greatest human factor in deciding the recent great battle, namely, "Sea Battle Training." This our allies possessed in a marked degree, acquired by faithfully following the example which we have set them; and while our fleets continue to be organised on our present sound basis, and no efforts are spared to accumulate and give effect to the lessons now learnt, we can reasonably hope to achieve like results in any operations in which our fleets may be engaged.

TO OPPOSE COTTON SPECULATORS.

The Chairman of the International Cotton Congress (Herr Kuller of Austria) introduced the questions of the regulation of cotton purchase. He pointed out that when cotton was scarce, the buyer had to take what he could get, when it was plentiful, as it was now, was the time for them to complain about the grievances connected with the handling of cotton. The greatest difficulty of the cotton was not the price of the raw material alone, but the great differences in price that were brought about by the action of individuals and not by the action of the law of supply and demand. The only way in which the speculators in cotton could be successfully opposed would be by the establishment of a buying association composed of spinners. By this plan the spinners would have large quantities of cotton under their control, and that fact alone would keep speculators out of the market. The possession of a hundred of two hundred bales would be ample to enable them to control the market. The congress should utilize its organization for getting correct estimates of the crop and correct knowledge of the stock in the hands of spinners. This would check the gamblers very largely. Lancashire pluck and energy had overcome many difficulties in the cotton trade in the past, and he hoped they would be equally successful in leading the opposition to the gambling evil.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 16th at 12.10 p.m. The barometer continues falling slowly over S. China and Formosa.
The existence of an area of low pressure over the Pacific, probably to the E. of Luzon, is still indicated.
Gradients continue slight, and light or moderate E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Light E. winds; fine.
Returns from the Loochoos and Japan are lacking.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and sent to the Press Office, 11th May, 1905.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Office: A.B.C., 6th St. Lieke's.

P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, I have this day handed over the Management of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK to Mr. HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1683]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes charge from this date.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1684]

TO LET.

THE CHALET, Mount Kellet Road, Peak. Three months, from 9th August next. Apply to—
Captain BARNES LAWRENCE, R.N.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1685]

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE FLAT in the healthiest part of Causeway Road, Top Floor. Magnificent View of Harbour. With immediate possession. Very moderate rental. Apply—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1686]

OFFICES TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, 18 BANK BUILDINGS at present occupied by Hongkong, Canton and Mexico Steam Boat Company. Apply—
M. STEPHENS, Solicitor.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1687]

IN das Handelsregister des unterzeichneten Konsulats ist zu der Firma WILHELM LAY & CO. eingetragen worden:
Der Kaufmann Hans Zingst ist untom 16. Juni, 1905, zum Handelsvollmachtigten bestellt worden.
Canton, den 14. Juli, 1905.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
1688

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 219 of 1905.

Between LI SHEK PANG, Plaintiff and TSOI YEN, Defendant.

To Mr. TSOI YEN of Nos. 61 & 63, Wyndham Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Gentleman.

TAKE NOTICE that this action was on the 2nd day of June 1905, commenced against you by LI SHEK PANG for payment of the sum of \$5,376.00 and costs and the Court has authorised service of the writ of summons in the said action on you the said defendant in an English and once in a Chinese newspaper having a circulation in this Colony.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are required to appear to the said writ of summons within eight days after the insertion of the said notices in manner aforesaid inclusive of the day of such insertion, otherwise the action will proceed against you as for default of appearance.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff LI SHEK PANG.
Dated this 15th day of July, 1905. [1689]

HONGKONG TYPEWRITING BUREAU
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Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1676]

QUAN WAH & CO.

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QUAN TAI & Co., Lime Manufacturers. All descriptions of GRANITE and MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENT. Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

NOW READY.

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Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

INTIMATIONS.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 18TH JULY
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SANDOW'S 25 PUPILS,
Expert Wrestlers and Gymnasts.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY.
Prices—\$3, \$2 and \$1.
Doors Open 8 P.M. Overlance 9.15 P.M.

A Special Car will run to the Peak every night 15 minutes after the Performance.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [1673]



TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BOATSHED, built of corrugated iron or other non-inflammable material. Particulars as to site, dimensions, etc., may be obtained on application to Adjutant Royal Artillery, Victoria Barracks.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1905. [1679]

NOTICE.

TYPEWRITERS CLEANED and REPAIRED by a First-class Mechanic.
Apply—
T. C. SWABY,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1598]

POSITION REQUIRED.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN (aged 29), shortly returning from a Holiday in England, is desirous of obtaining a position of Responsibility in a Hongkong Firm—Secretaryship preferred. Seven years' Far Eastern business experience; highest references and qualifications.
Apply to—
"BARDSELY,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1905. [1625]

COMPANION WANTED.

WANTED, a COMPANION by an European firm doing piece goods and general business. Must furnish security for \$50,000.
Apply by letter to—R. S. T.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [1610]

TUITION.

LESSONS given in English.
Apply—
P. O. BOX 335,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1594]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS and CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and POOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong 28th November, 1902. 100

BANKS

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Sh. Tals. 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Tientsin, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [82]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—£1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED—£1,250,000.
PAID-UP—£625,000.
RESERVE FUND—£110,000.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months—4 1/2 %
" 6 "—3 1/2 %
" 3 "—2 1/2 %
A. R. LINTON,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [26]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—£200,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS—£200,000.
RESERVE FUND—£375,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 "—3 1/2 %
" 3 "—2 1/2 %
T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [29]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£10,000,000.
STERLING RESERVE—£10,000,000.
SILVER RESERVE—£8,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS—£10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. STANGE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUFF, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq., H. Schubart, Esq.,
E. Goetz, Esq., E. Shellin, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., N. A. Siebe, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq., Hon. R. Shawan,
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [23]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 5,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Anping, Fuzhou, Keelung, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be learnt on application.
S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [1121]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: Gold \$10,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Gold \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUND—Gold \$3,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE: New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Throgmorton House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

BRITISH LINES COMPANY BANK.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.
20, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1905. [1062]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on EITHER DEPOSIT or PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 24,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 13,000,000.
CAPITAL UNPAID—Yen 6,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—Yen 9,720,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Port Arthur, Chiochi.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 "—4 1/2 %
" 3 "—3 1/2 %
TAKEO TAKAMORI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [27]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE Authority given by us to Mr. A. M. DA CRUZ to sign the name of our firm for procurement has been withdrawn.
BARETTO & CO.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1606]

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at No. 15, Queen's Road Central, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the style of CRUZ, BASTO & CO.
A. M. DA CRUZ,
J. M. F. BASTO.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1607]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON has this day assumed charge of the Company as Acting Chief Manager during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or until further notice.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. P. CHATER,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1608]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors:
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1655]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six months ending 31st June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors:
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LD.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1656]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 695 for Shares numbered 2281, on which the sum of \$50 has been paid up, standing in the name of KHEE SHING, having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the thirty-first day of August next, a New Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Society and the old certificate will thereafter be held as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [1644]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE at "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Court, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tung Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board in Private Family.
Apply—
J. D.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [1498]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board. Tennis Court. Near Ferry, Kowloon.
Apply—
"S. S.,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [1364]

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
First floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Second floor, Nos. 12 & 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Apply to—
S. BISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [1368]

TO LET.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1568]

TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 2, THE PEAK.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [1166]

TO LET

TO LET.
NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.
Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [1119]

TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED BED-ROOM To Let, with immediate Possession, in good and healthy locality.
Apply to—
"W.,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1652]

TO LET.

THE Property known as the BELLE VUE HOTEL, Nagasaki.
Address—
J. E. D.,
Care of Japan Chronicle Office, Kobe.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1650]

TO LET.

"BELLEVUE" PEAK ROAD; from 1st August.
Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Care of Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1651]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.
No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPANION'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 47, 49, 49 & 50, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON; Residential Flats with "Sitting-Room," Bed-Room, Bath-Room, Fireplaces, Gas Fittings, &c.; entirely European style. Rental very moderate. Possession 1st August, 1905. Apply to—
CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.,
15 & 16, Praya West, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [1614]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken over long lease.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Tones & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately or on lease.

Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
12 & 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [92]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Club, from 1st September next, suitable for Office. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [1350]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR, No. 4, Morrison Hill Road, consisting of 2 spacious rooms, large hall, kitchen and bathroom complete.
Apply to 4, Morrison Hill Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1562]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PINE).
GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.
A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. [81]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION "FOREST LODGE" Caine Road.
Apply to—

A GOOD TIP.

The distressing symptoms which follow over indulgence in stimulants, excessive smoking, indigestion, nervousness, and other ailments, are promptly overcome by the use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

If you have a coated tongue and a bad stomach, a teaspoonful of Abbey's Salt in a glass of water upon arising will immediately cleanse the tongue and sweeten the stomach.

Abbey's Salt is a pleasant, cooling, invigorating effervescent tonic. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver, bowels, and the system generally. It aids digestion, promotes excretion, purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Abbey's Salt also makes a delicious refreshing and invigorating drink at any time. Tasting not unlike Soda Lemonade and is particularly enjoyable as a healthful beverage in hot climates.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATKINS, Limited, and A. S. WATSON, Limited, of Hongkong.

The ABBEY FRUIT SALTINE Company, Limited, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.2, England. 1243-2

WAR STORES SCANDAL.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
The report of General Sir William Butler's Committee on the war stores scandal was published yesterday.

When the Army in South Africa was reduced in 1902 on the termination of hostilities, the authorities were faced with a difficult problem owing to the accumulation of stores, and out of this situation arose a dual system. The Committee point out:

"In June 1902, the military authorities held immense accumulations of food supplies in South Africa. These would have sufficed to feed more than 300,000 men and 20,000 animals for four months. This food and forage were distributed among numerous depots in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, Cape Colony, and Natal. The chief depot was at Pretoria, where were also the military headquarters and the office of the Director of Supplies. Outside the military bases, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony had been completely denuded of food supplies, whether of meat or cereals. The price of provisions, always high in South Africa, had become abnormally extravagant. Money, however, was plentiful owing to the high rates at which labour had been remunerated and to the wages paid to the irregulars. Its distribution was general throughout the country.

Under such economic conditions the holders of the only food supply in a territory of great extent might reasonably have anticipated being able to dispose of their surplus stocks of food and forage at rates advantageous to the State. They held this food under conditions of cost price, freightage, and transport of a distinctly favourable character.

SIX OR SEVEN MILLIONS INVOLVED.
In June Lord Kitchener telegraphed to the War Office that "he contemplated being able to sell locally good quality of forage at good prices." Communications followed, and on June 18 Lord Kitchener called that he was "putting in orders to-day the organisation under Colonel Morgan, Army Service Corps, of a special department, called Sales Department, who will take over all surplus animals and articles for disposal, and keep strict ledgers and accounts of all transactions," adding, "I think this is advisable, as the money involved will reach probably some six or seven millions." On June 23 Lord Kitchener left South Africa, being succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir Neville Lytton.

In spite of the previously expressed view of the Quartermaster-General local conditions for the supply of the Army were made with the consequence of the Director of Contracts.

Thus, a system under which the Army would concurrently sell with one hand and buy with the other the same article, or a similar description of the same article, had its inception in South Africa, and those concurrent dealings were to be worked by the Army Service Corps, under Colonel Morgan as Director of Sales as well as Director of Supplies.

COLONEL MORGAN AND HIS BROTHER.
Colonel Morgan was succeeded by Colonel Hipwell on Nov. 5, 1902, but from Sept. 25 they exercised joint administration, the former retaining in his exclusive charge all questions of sales, retrospective and prospective, and Colonel Hipwell assuming the conduct of current and future business in other matters. The Committee describe Colonel Morgan's various offices, and the activities of his brother, "the holder of various agencies and occupations" in the companies and firms who tendered for the supply and purchase contracts. It is stated:

"He is agent for Meyer and Co., for English and Co., and subsequently, or at the same time, he appears in a similar capacity, or as a partner, to Wilson and Worthington in the deal over which already mentioned. He was also connected with the Field Forces canteen in the purchase of cigarettes in Egypt. He appears to have arrived in South Africa about July or August, 1902. Some witnesses have stated that he was there at an earlier period, that it is certain that he remained in South Africa after Colonel Morgan quitted the country.

A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.
On Nov. 25 Meyer's tender to supply forage was accepted, and the tender to buy forage was submitted on Dec. 4, and the Committee point out:

"A comparison between the prices at which Meyer was to buy from and sell to us at Pretoria (e.g.) will be easily seen from the following table:

Meyer paid us.	We paid Meyer.
For oats 11s. per 100lb. 17s. 11½d. per 100lb. 6s. 11½d.	
For oat hay and hay	
For bran 8s. 3d. per 100lb. 17s. 8½d. per 100lb. 7s. 8½d.	
For meal 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 5s. 6d.	
For meal 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 5s. 6d.	
For meal 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 5s. 6d.	
For meal 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 5s. 6d.	

As already stated, on or about Jan. 10, 1903, Meyer was formally declared the purchaser of a vast quantity of forage throughout the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Ten days earlier he had already begun to supply the troops at rates which probably made him the readiest reckoner of profit of whom the history of military contracts has any record. Taking the item of oats as an example, the conditions of deal left him approximately a palmer his double of 12 sterling upon every 300lb. of oats which we sold him and which he transferred back to us.

This evidence given by Colonel Morgan and others shows the actual method or machinery of exchange which followed. We still continued to store and issue practically as before the contract had been made, and some 60,000 animals became the machines by which Meyer was made the daily gross gainer upon oats alone of something over £2,000 sterling.

OTHER OFFICERS CONCERNED.
The cumulative effect upon the mind of the Committee of the inquiry into the six specific

cases referred to them was such that they were compelled to abandon the belief in isolated instances of error, and eventually "the idea of even culpable negligence had to be abandoned, and in its place the impression of cleverly-arranged contrivances substituted." Continuing, the Committee report:

SOURCE OF THE IRREGULARITIES.
The Steyns forage refund, the Wilson and Sons preserved meat refund, the Meyer oats payment, the double concurrent sales to and purchases from Meyer, the boards of condemnation irregularly held upon supplies which had already passed into contractors' hands, the loosely-worded tenders and contradictory acceptance, which were no contracts because of the most obvious verbal inaccuracies, the favourable procedure as to amendment of tenders shown to particular persons, the authorities for the various refunds, contractors allowed to be their own sureties—these and many similar irregularities were the work of the office of the Director of Supplies, and the military personnel concerned in them might be reckoned in a single numeral.

The impression may have arisen that the whole Army Service Corps in South Africa was concerned in these transactions. There is no evidence in support of this idea. On the contrary, there is proof that decisions by which these transactions were authorised were given in opposition to the opinion of the officers of the Army Service Corps, who, at outside stations, had to deal locally with these questions. In all these transactions we find the office of the Director of Supplies, Pretoria, which in the natural course of events would have been the controlling influence upon exterior extravagance, and the main safeguard of the public purse against the irregular demands of the contractor—we find this body acting in a spirit directly at variance with these duties. The refunds granted are now seen to have been given against just claim or common-sense. Indeed, had the contractors changed places with the officers of the Director of Supplies, neither in the management of the contracts and concurrent sales, the looseness of their wording, or in the decisions which were subsequently given upon them, could the unfavourable mind of the controlling body against the public interest have been more strongly manifested.

WAR OFFICE KNOWLEDGE OBSERVED.

Reviewing, from the telegram of July 1, 1902, the entire course of these sales and contracts, with the losses that followed them, the Committee can only see a succession of situations by which an ultimate goal has been attained—that goal being landing over to a few contractors the great bulk of the surplus food and forage belonging to Government at "abnormally low prices." First, we see the inception of the sale and the contract systems, put forward with anticipations of profit and success. We come next to the failure of the sales, to the continued increase of stocks, not only automatically, but by continuing to decrease the demand, but by pouring into Pretoria stocks from the seaport bases, and the fresh stock of overseas imports. We find that this steadily increasing congestion was never referred to specifically in the correspondence with the War Office, but, on the contrary, we find silence and omissions, which all tended to obscure from the War Office the knowledge of what was happening in these supplies in the Transvaal. A single telegram would have sufficed to clear the situation. It was not sent.

Then we have in long series manipulated tenders—the many visits of a few favoured contractors to the office of the Director of Supplies; understandings and conversations many, documents few, losses, and inconclusive; "underhand tenders" they are described by the highest legal authority in the Transvaal.

SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL PERSONS.

Behind these elusive companies we catch occasional glimpses of some substantial financial persons, moving in a background which we cannot pierce. There are anomalies everywhere. In a country replete with money from the lavish expenditure of the war, and where food, save ours, is almost entirely absent, the Government can get but scanty sales for their supplies. When we sell a consignment to a random purchaser he resells it at a profit of from 50 per cent to 300 per cent. Food and forage, for which there is no apparent demand in the interior, are continually coming forward from the coast at high cost for railways. They come forward apparently only to be sold on arrival for a nominal price, their sale rendering the Government liable for Customs duty, which in some cases is alone greater than the total price they have realised. Through all this maze of seeming ineptitude the figure of Mr. Morgan, the brother of the Director of Supplies, moves continuously the agent of "manipulative companies," the selected servants of favoured firms. He has come upon the scene in August, 1902, but he was not until Oct. 31 that he receives his brother's sanction to appear openly as the engaged servant of the contractor Meyer.

It is matter of public knowledge now that Mr. F. Morgan's share in the profits arising out of the single case of the sale of chaff reached the sum of £915. One by one the reasons given for the deal disappear with Meyer have been dissipated under the scrutiny of the Committee.

The anticipated and expected savings had no foundations in fact. The supply personnel could not be materially reduced, nor the rent of ground nor the loss through deterioration saved, except in a few isolated instances.

The supplies were still being poured in to increase congestion and deterioration, to diminish values by adding to the Government loss through railways rates and Customs duties, and to render generally our position more hopeless, until finally the overweighed ship of Government supplies drifts to shore a derelict in the contractor's hands.

LOSS MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.
One channel of safety lay open all this time. It was safe, simple, and needed no effort of administrative steering to reach. We had only to refuse the tenders offered, and to continue to use our own stuff for our own animals on our own ground. They were both together at our stations. Nothing need have been uttered or added to. We preferred to buy our own forage from a man to whom we had just sold it at some 60 per cent more than he had given us for it. We were still to store it to carry it to our animals, and it was to stand in our forage yards at our risk of deterioration.

More than this, it was at any moment open to the local authorities even after they had landed themselves in the dual difficulty, to suspend the working of this enormous profit to the contractor, and to have made issues from our reserve forage to our own animals, under Clause 15 conditions of contract. The Committee feel that it is unnecessary to say more in this report about these sales and contracts.

They cannot, however, refrain from adding that they have never been able to understand why a method of meeting all the civil and military requirements at the end of the war was not adopted, viz., handing over to the Repatriation Department the whole surplus Army stock at a joint valuation. This simple stroke-of-the-pen administrative method between two departments of the State would, the Committee think, have saved much money and placed an effective barrier against the various activities alluded to in this report.

ADMINISTRATION FROM HOME.

They turn to consider the question from another point of view—administration from home. It appears to the Committee that a great error was made in not having sent to South Africa the conclusion of the war a specially trained select-officer of high rank, and a small but very capable staff of civil and military officials, who would have taken in hand the entire business of winding up the war, disposing of surplus stock by sale or by shipment to England, and, generally speaking, replacing the haphazard and always wasteful ways of war by regular methods of peace administration. Such a mission would have cost a few thousand pounds, and the Committee think it would possibly have saved the State some millions sterling. Everything called for such action. The officers who had gone through the war were not only tired and stale from their labours on active service, but they were the least fitted to carry on the war duties. After two and a half years of the waste which is natural to service in the field it would be idle to expect from them a resumption of peace methods upon strict economic lines.

Against them would be pitted men already versed in every detail of the Colonial contractor's art, who would be certain to redouble their various financial activities in face of the source of profit from which they had already drawn so large a harvest. On the one side a few officials anxious to get back to England, on the other new activities and old organisations which had only strengthened and quickened under the pressure of a fleeting opportunity. This is not an imaginary picture. The minutes of evidence hold many proofs that the signing away of thousands of pounds, the granting of rebates or refunds, and the acceptance of a contractor's presentation without inquiry or comment, were regarded as ordinary occurrences in everyday administration, worthy of less attention than would have been bestowed upon a few pounds or shillings in a similar situation at home. Nevertheless, the committee feel (while giving due weight to these considerations) that the losses which the public have suffered through the series of transactions following the war have arisen from causes greater than those of administrative errors, omissions, or misdirection.

QUESTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Mitigating circumstances may possibly be found to affect the measure and character of the responsibility ascribable to particular individuals in the official Director of Supplies, but the Committee do not believe that these mitigations can affect the collective responsibility of the entire office. They have recognised throughout that responsibility for policy and administration lies in South Africa, and beyond the office of the Director of Supplies. Cases of individual responsibility particularised must be taken, therefore, as subject to the reservation that, wherever higher authority can be proved to have been given, that authority has covered, in part or wholly, subordinate action. The Committee have it in evidence that Colonel Hipwell was not himself aware of the dual system until after Meyer had been accepted as contractor on Nov. 25, 1902.

COLONEL MORGAN HELD ANSWERABLE.

As to this office's precise share of responsibility for the chaff case, they leave that to the committee to decide. The Committee hold Colonel Morgan entirely answerable for the grave scandals which have arisen through his brother's connection with contracting firms, and even accepting the explanation that he has given and his correspondence with Meyer attached, they consider that in allowing his brother to enter into agencies or connections with contractors or Army purchasers in South Africa, he contravened not only the letters of the regulations defining the conduct of officers, but that he acted entirely in opposition to the spirit and traditions of the Army. The Committee do not consider that at this stage they should define more minutely the measure of responsibility to be attached to all the officers (and their subordinates) whose names were connected with the Director of Supplies' Office at Pretoria in the years following the close of the war. They put this limitation upon themselves only because there still remain unexamined by them the cases of the further contracts with Meyer, Wilson, and Worthington, and other persons, which took place in 1902-03. These cases have not been specially referred to the Committee. Further search on the lines suggested may discover instances of contrivance or ineptitude, and even enable investigation to reach that hitherto impenetrable background already mentioned, where some deeper calculator has his abode.

THE PRINCIPLE NOT TOUCHED.

Finally, the Committee desire to draw attention to the fact that they are not a disciplinary body, nor have they been constituted to receive evidence upon oath. They have had to conduct their inquiries subject to numerous difficulties and several limitations, and time has not been allowed them in which to extend their investigations into the great body of the transactions lying outside the cases specified in the second paragraph of their terms of reference. As already observed, they have only been able to touch the fringe of that region. The case of the Imperial Cold Storage Company, in which Meyer was a prominent figure and Colonel Morgan was closely identified, the fuller investigation into the character of "the companies which had to be created" for the purchase of our supplies, the fact that the members of these companies or firms could seek safety in bankruptcy whenever it suited their designs to do so, the solution to problems suggested by passing reference in the evidence to some shadowy personality occasionally showing in the background of these transactions; these and many other subjects have had to be passed by with scanty and insufficient notice.

The Committee feel that before these grave questions can be set at rest evidence on oath will have to be taken, and the difficulties of place and distance removed or lessened by the original testimony of the trouble being made also the scene of its investigation.

SPORT OF QUESTIONABLE "CONTRACTORS."

And there is another point, perhaps the strongest of all, to which the Committee must refer. It is: Are the taxpayers of this country to continue to be the sport of the many questionable contractors who are ready to follow their several avocations in the wake of a war as they are also willing to be its plunders? In the face of the transactions which the Committee have dealt with a note of irony seems to run through the classes in the War Office contract forms, which relate at length the pains and penalties visited upon the contractor who has been found practising the arts of corruption or attempting collusive operations with some military underling in the course of an Army contract.

One is disposed to ask: Are the civil offenders, who are the object of so much precautionary provision in the Army form, ever brought to book in the substance? Where does their punishment come in? For it seems to the Committee that they, or the nebulous civilian personalities behind them, are the chief offenders against the nation to which by birth or naturalisation they belong. Some dainty pantaloon in uniform—some agile harlequin in a helmet—may continue to be caught by Customs duties, but the Committee has informed his colleagues that in the course of many years' experience he can only call to mind one case where the civil practitioner in a military scandal has been brought to justice, and in that solitary instance the offender, when released from a period of fifteen months' incarceration, was received by his fellow-townsmen with many manifestations of civic triumph.

OTHER OFFICERS CONCERNED.

Detailed reports are made upon the six cases inquired into. In the famous chaff case, the price obtained at Pretoria was 4d per 100lb less than the mere cost of railway carriage from Durban. The Committee record that they "have no doubt that Meyer was a favoured contractor in relation both to his supply to us and his purchases from us." As an instance of the loss to the public which occurred in some of these sales in the single item of Customs duties alone, the Committee have noted that on sales in Natal (between November, 1902, and June, 1903), producing a total credit to the public of £12,014, the Customs claims alone amounted to £16,902. Finally, the committee report:

As regards the responsibility which the Committee considers belongs to Colonel Hipwell in relation to all these cases, they are of opinion that that officer was actively and fully responsible. He failed to control the working of his office, and that he permitted the subordinate officials an undue freedom in the exercise of functions which properly belonged to himself. In these respects the committee must hold him answerable in a large measure for the various irregularities in procedure and losses which subsequently occurred.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich George and Co., in their weekly share list, dated the 15th July, 1935, say:—There has been a better inquiry this week and rates for a good many stocks have hardened. The sterling demand rate on London is 1s. 10½d, while rates on Shanghai are 7s. 11 for Bank 1/2, and 7s. 11 for three days sight Private Bill. Bankster in London is quoted 27 5/16, and Consols 490½.

BANK SHARES.—The success of the Japanese Loan, and the splendid result of the past half-year, has caused the London rate for Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares to go up to 490, while here business has been done at 489½, subject to audit, the directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 1s. 10½d per share, and to the Reserve Fund £500,000, carry forward about £1,700,000. National Bonds have advanced to 338.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions sold at 570½, but are wanted now at 570½. China Traders, owing to the talked-about amalgamation scheme with another local company having fallen through, receded to 567, but at that and at 568 large quantities of shares have been taken off the market. Fresh negotiations being apparently in command, the market rose steadily, until yesterday up to 573 was paid at which rate, however, there are no sellers. An informal meeting of shareholders has been called for the 17th instant, to discuss this question and to arrive at a decision. North China and Yangtze are unchanged. Cantors are firmer with buyers at 522½.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong's have improved to 290½ buyers, while a few small lots of Chinas are on offer at 286 and 285. FIREWORKS SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Marine Steamship Shares are weaker and sold at 262½. Indo-China changed hands at 397 to 398 cash and end of the month, but the market is firmer with cash buyers at 393½ or the dividend of 6 per cent, paid here on 13th instant (at an exchange of 1s 10½d—£6.29.52 per share). London quotes 49. 10s. 0d., while Shanghai quotations are 7s. 11 buyers, and 7s. 12 sellers own dividend. China and Manila, Douglas, and Star Ferries are unchanged. Shell Transport have fallen to 21s. 0d. London quoting 20s. 0d. Hongkong Steam Waterboats are on offer at 57½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined further, selling at 221½ to 220, and there are more shares on offer at 221. Luzons might be had under the quotation of 230.

MIXING SHARES.—Charbonnages are quoted 8490; at a meeting held in Paris on 30th May, the report and accounts for 1934 were passed. The total production of coal during the year amounted to 230,982 tons (against 267,333 tons in 1903 and 316,618 tons in 1902), while sales amounted to 212,235 tons (against 269,637 tons in 1903 and 316,618 tons in 1902). Sales of briquettes amounted to 77,895 tons (against 57,569 tons in 1903 and 57,181 tons in 1902), thus showing a small but steady improvement. The profits and loss account, including £rs. 57,333.29 carried forward from 1903, after being debited with £rs. 78,921.45 transferred to legal reserve (which will then stand at £rs. 334,662.23), £rs. 13,500 transferred to an insurance fund, £rs. 274,651.92 written off for depreciation, £rs. 305,500 for rapid debentures and cost of conversion of the 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. debentures, an after allowing for all other charges,

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I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 657,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,901,288 12 9

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. 1567

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 13

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIN-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1895. 181

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARDOVA, British str., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BANGKOK, German str., 1,236, F. Busche, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Batterfield & Swire.

BEDOUIN, British str., 2,245, H. Sandow, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Doddwell & Co.

CHIHUA, British str., 1,445, Hooper, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Batterfield & Swire.

DEVANAGIRI, Ger. str., 1,057, Goschen, 15th July, 1905. Coals—Batterfield & Swire.

EL KANTARA, French str., 5,900, Lemonnier, 14th July, 1905. Coals—General.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

HAMEN, British str., 636, A. J. Robinson, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

MEYER, German str., 980, C. Schenck, 16th July, 1905. Coals—East Asiatic Trading Co.

ITHAKA, German str., 1,445, H. Eickhorn, 15th July, 1905. Coals—Chinking 10th July, General.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

JOHANNES, German str., 952, Ipland, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Hainphong 15th July and Hainphong 16th July, General—Johnson & Co.

MERCURIO, British str., 3,300, McGregor, 14th July, 1905. Coals—Weihaiwei 9th July, Ballast—Order.

PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 3,227, C. Wietmann, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Yokohama 5th July, General—Melchers & Co.

PRONTO, Norwegian str., 818, Larssen, 15th July, 1905. Coals—Hainphong 15th July and Hainphong 16th July, General.

SHAWMUT, American str., 6,135, V. Roberts, 16th July, 1905. Coals—Tientsin and Manila 13th July, Flour—Doddwell & Co.

SILVIA, German transport, 4,212, Jager, 15th July, 1905. Coals—Hainphong 6th June.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

15th July.

Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.

Trifol, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

Hermann Menzel, German str., for Chefoo.

Manche, French str., for Hainphong.

DEPARTURES.

15th July.

AFRICAN PRINCE, British str., for Singapore.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Hainphong.

CHINOTU, British str., for Australia.

CHIUWUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

CHOWTAI, German str., for Bangkok.

DUFFERIN, British transport, for Bombay.

EL KANTARA, French str., for Marseilles.

EMPIRE, British str., for Shanghai.

FAUSANG, British str., for Bangkok.

HAYWARD, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

HUSANG, British str., for Samang.

KAMPON, French str., for Kwangchow.

KIUKIANG, British str., for Canton.

RUBI, British str., for Manila.

SILVIA, British str., for Europe.

TAIYUAN, British str., for Kobe.

WOSANG, British str., for Canton.

16th July.

BARON FAIRLIE, British str., for Calcutta.

CARL MENZEL, German str., for Hainphong.

CLAN MACDONALD, British str., for Calcutta.

GERMANIA, German str., for Bangkok.

KALFONG, British str., for Cebu.

KUALIP, British str., for Calcutta.

KWANGTAP, Chinese str., for Canton.

KWELIN, British str., for Shanghai.

PERCHAU, German str., for Straits.

PROMISE, Norwegian str., for Amoy.

TRIUMPH, German str., for Tientsin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. Bangkok reports: Mostly fine weather.

The British str. Bedouin reports: Fine weather and smooth sea.

The British str. Ardoza reports: Fine weather, smooth sea and southerly wind.

The British str. Hermann reports: Fine clear weather, smooth sea and light S.W. breeze.

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1669]

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1905. [15]

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Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the E.M.S. "Persia," due in London on the 10th September, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1]

VESSELS ADVISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BEATH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AJAX	Brit. str.	2 1/2 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PAKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd Aug.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOURNAI	Frans.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	—	F. v. Letten Petersen	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DEISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPZILA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Luning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th Aug.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Förch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd Aug.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th Sept.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Tomanovich	SANDE, WIELE & CO.	On 29th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	—	Dobson	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	VERONA	Brit. str.	—	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	On 31st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ST. HUGO	Brit. str.	—	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 4th Aug.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hanse	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. Archibald, R.N.E.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 2nd Aug.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson, R.N.E.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 2nd Aug.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KEVIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	Doddwell & Co., Limited	Doddwell & Co., Limited	On 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	NUNATIA	Ger. str.	—	Feldmann	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	Wietmann	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MALACA	Dut. str.	—	G. W. Babot, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 21st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	THALATIA	Dut. str.	—	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HUPH	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	FRITHJOF	Ger. str.	—	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	—	P. Groesch	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TUNGSHING	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 21st inst., P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Collected	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Poley	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	DAIJIN MARU	Ger. str.	—	Krabbe	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PROMISE	Ger. str.	—	Thorntensen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	EMMA LUYKEN	Ger. str.	—	Martens	DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CHIMIL	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	YUESANG	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Notley	SHAWMUT & CO.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON & ANTWERP	JAVA	About 20th July	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	S. Barcham		
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI	MALACA	About 21st July	Freight and Passage.
AND KOBÉ	G. W. Babot, R.N.E.		
(Passing through the Inland Sea)			
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 27th July	Freight and Passage.
	E. A. Fellers		
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN	Noon, 29th July	See Special Advertisement.
	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.E.		

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"FRITHJOF"	MONDAY, 17th July, at Noon.
AMOY AND FOCHOW	H. A. Haraldsen	
TAMING VIA SWATOW	"PROMISE"	SUNDAY, 23rd July, at 8 A.M.
AND AMOY	Krabbe	
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 10 A.M.
AND AMOY	Thorntensen	
TAMING VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th July, at 10 A.M.
AND AMOY		

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,600	E. V. Roberts	Thursday, July 20th
TREMONT	9,600	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

† Cargo only.

CHEAPFARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 25th June, 1905. [7]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BEISGAVIA	HAYRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	On 17th July. Freight.
Capt. Ruis	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SITHONIA	HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	On 20th July. Freight.
Capt. Hildebrandt	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
ACILIA	HAYRE & HAMBURG	On 29th July. Freight.
Capt. Schulke	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SPZILA	HAYRE & HAMBURG	On 9th Aug. Freight.
Capt. Ehlers	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SAMBIA	HAYRE & HAMBURG	On 23rd Aug. Freight.
Capt. Luning	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
RHENANIA	HAYRE & HAMBURG	On 6th Sept. Freight & Passengers.
Capt. Förch	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SCANDIA	HAYRE & HAMBURG	On 20th Sept. Freight & Passengers.
Capt. v. Doehren	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
VANDALIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	About beginning of October.
Capt. Hease	(With liberty to call at the Malabar coast.)	

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabin airships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctor and stewaresses are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

S.S. "LOPHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	Captain E. Collington.
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "SICH"	Captain J. Rowley.
S.S. "INKULA"	Captain Dean.
S.S. "KATHERINE PARK"	Captain Copp.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. [19]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Period Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat., 22nd July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila	Sat., 29th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [15]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ

CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAWADI" On 31st July.

